

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

Cardinal Maxims.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

First Ward, Alfred D. Barron, corner of B and Twentieth streets.
For Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, Mr. Devine.
For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and D streets, Island.
For Sixth Ward, John Little.
For Fifth Ward, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 374 North Capitol street, between B and C.
Dr. J. W. Parkinson, Parker street, between Lombard and Pratt, is our agent for the city of Baltimore.
HENRY BOVEN, Agent for Alexandria.

HENRY JOHNSON, our agent for 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, has established the following places for the accommodation of persons wishing to subscribe for the American. To insure punctuality, subscribers will please be particular and give the correct number of their houses, the name of the street or avenue if fronts on, and the name of the two streets it is between. We have a number of subscribers who have not been found by the carriers in consequence of the imperfect, and, in many cases, inaccurate description of their residences:

2d Ward—B. W. Reed, grocery, corner of 14th and F st.
3d Ward—J. McNew, grocery, opposite N. I. market, on 7th street.
4th Ward—Wm. Lord, grocery, corner 5th and G. No. 390.

S. De Camp & Co., bookstore, 438, Pa. av., between 4-12 and 6th streets.
NOTE.—No money is to be paid to the carriers for the paper. The agent himself is the only person to whom payments are to be made, and will be collected weekly.

All communications relating to the publication of this paper, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

TERMS.—The American will be issued twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday morning. As soon as the advertising patronage will warrant, it will be issued three times a week. Price per week, as sent or tri weekly, Five Cents.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our terms of advertising will be, for the first insertion, five cents per line, for each subsequent insertion two and a half cents. All who favor us in this respect, shall have attention called to their advertisements, and from time to time special notices of their places of business and stock in trade.

See first page.

"CONFIDENCE MEN."

There is, at the South, a class of politicians who may with great propriety be styled "Confidence Men." They belong to the democracy, and "went their whole pile" for Buchanan, for the purpose of "saving Kansas to the South." Some of them were Whigs; but so determined were they to "save Kansas to the South," that they would not vote for Fillmore, even, and went over to Buchanan.

But now, when it is apparent that Buchanan does not intend to save Kansas to the South, that Gov. Walker is pursuing a course calculated to bring Kansas in as a free State, these men still profess to have confidence in the administration. They proclaim this upon the stump, in resolutions, and in their papers; and they endeavor to persuade the people to be as confident and credulous as they pretend to be; but by way of compromise, and to seem to be honest, these "Confidence Men," raise a tremendous hue-and-cry against Mr. Walker, for what they are pleased to call his treachery to the South! But, as an extreme Southern paper says: "It is now known, beyond all doubt, that Mr. Buchanan supports his man; then all the blows fall upon him too. Mr. Buchanan, it will be recollected, was the only man to save the South."

NOT "A CONFIDENCE MAN."

Mr. Richard T. Archer, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to "The South" (newspaper), in which he says he was a zealous advocate of Mr. Buchanan's election, but asks "can any doubt that Mr. Buchanan is playing the same game of duplicity that his predecessor did?" Walker avows that Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet knew and concurred in his policy. Has Mr. Buchanan contradicted this statement? * * * Mr. Buchanan continues to endorse Mr. Walker while he continues him in office. He is his agent, and Walker's acts are the acts of the President." Mr. Archer, it seems, is not "a Confidence Man."

HOW MANY?

We asked the Secretary of the Navy, two weeks ago, how many hundred reams of paper, which could be bought anywhere for \$4 25 a ream, he had furnished for the use of Congress, at \$6 04 a ream, and greatly inferior to the sample of the kind he contracted to furnish. But the prudent gentleman has kept mum; not a word out of him nor the thrifty Superintendent of Public Printing, who received the paper knowing it to be an inferior article. We ask the Secretary again, how many thousand dollars of Uncle Sam's money he dishonestly pocketed in this way? If he does not answer, we shall sneer the question at him again.

PENANCE FOR SIN.

A Catholic voter of Washington city cast his vote, at the late election here, for the American candidate. This fact became known to his confessor, Mr. O'— Penance was imposed upon the voter for the sin, and he lived for two days on bread and water, and wore gravel stones in his shoes! R. B.—was the voter, and the facts above stated can be satisfactorily proved, if desired, by any having authority. Yet the Pope has no temporal power! and the priests exercise no control over the political action of their flock! "So they say!"

The Carrier for the Seventh Ward is sick. This will account for any failure in the delivery to-day. Mr. Burgess lives at the corner of 8th and D, where copies may be procured by those who fail to receive them.

AMERICANS, forget not to meet your brethren at Temperance Hall to-night.

We have been disappointed in not obtaining the rest of Mr. Scott's paper or this issue.

PROVIDENCE RULES.

"I do not hesitate to declare, that if Fremont be elected, the Union cannot and ought not to be preserved."

Who said so? No other than JOHN SLIDELL, of New Orleans, Senator from Louisiana, who had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and of course to preserve the Union.

And why ought not the Union to be preserved if Fremont should be elected? Because Mr. SLIDELL, and others of the ultra Southern politicians, believed that Kansas would not then "be saved to the South"—in other words, would not come into the Union as a slave State, as it was the design of that school of politicians to thus bring it in when they concocted the Kansas-Nebraska bill and repealed the Missouri Compromise. If this were not their object, what was it? Why did ARCHERSON, STANFORD, and others, exert themselves as they did to accomplish this object? Why did the Legislature appointed by their enact laws with that view, which, in the language of General Cass, were a disgrace to humanity? And why are those laws still enforced by the Federal Government?

We are then to interpret Senator SLIDELL's declaration thus: "If Kansas be not brought into the Union as a slave State, the Union cannot and ought not to be preserved." Cannot? Why? Because the South will then rebel, and ought to do so. Such is Mr. SLIDELL's language fairly interpreted, and it but embodied the sentiments and feelings of the whole Democracy of the South, and many of the Whigs who have since joined them.

But FEMONT was not elected. What then? Has Kansas been "saved to the South"? No one believes that it will ever be a slave State, and no one can doubt, who reads the ultra Democratic papers of the South, that the general belief prevails over the whole of that section that it is the wish of the President and of Governor Walker that it should come into the Union as a free State. Should it come in thus, will Senator SLIDELL then say that "the Union ought not to be preserved"? We do not believe he will take such ground as this, and become an open and avowed advocate of a rupture of the Union.

But there are those at the North who are ready to declare, and to do all in their power to carry out their declaration, that if Kansas shall be admitted as a slave State, the Union ought not to be preserved. What is the difference between these two classes of politicians? Is any one so stupid enough to tell us? There is not, in our mind, a fig to choose between them. Both would destroy the Union if they could, unless they could have everything their own way. Both are crazy—one school in favor of and the other against slavery. If their insanity did not affect the great interests and endanger the perpetuity of the Union—if it did not keep the whole country in a state of turmoil, excitement, and ill-feeling—they might be either left to roam about like other demented people, whose hallucinations are harmless, or they might be taken to lunatic asylums, as their friends thought best. But crazy men in power are dangerous to the body politic, and therefore ought to be watched and restrained.

We think it fortunate for the country that FEMONT was not elected; because in that case Mr. SLIDELL, and those whose sentiments he uttered in the declaration we have quoted, would have enacted the scenes of 1845, '49, and '50, over again. Kansas would have been admitted, as it now will be, as a free State, which would have been the signal and the avowed motive for holding more disunion conventions, agitating the whole South, declaring that her rights were trampled on, that she had no security in the Union, and that it was therefore due to herself that she at once withdraw from it and form a great Southern confederacy.

Can any one doubt that such would have been the course the South, under the lead of SLIDELL, Rhett, Quitman, Soule, Toombs, Jones, of Tennessee, Colcock, Wise, and others of that ultra school, would have pursued? We think not. What the final result would have been, no human being can tell; there were no HENRY CLAYS left in the country to sound the trumpet of alarm, to stand forward and resist the sweeping tide, and finally to bring about peace and harmony by a compromise of differences.

Fortunate was it, therefore, that no occasion was furnished by the election of FEMONT, for any such demonstration by the crazy men of the South; nor do we apprehend that any occasion will be furnished the crazy men of the North for any similar demonstration against the Union. The South have got their man, and with him their share of the offices and honors which they, as well as the Northern Democrats, so much covet; while the North are likely to get, besides their share of "the spoils," which go to the Democrats, free Kansas, just the same as if Fremont had been elected—a very fair compromise on the whole, and probably, as we have before said, a very fortunate one for the country. Providence has ordered all things wisely, and protects our country from its own worst internal enemies.

The Rebuke of a Democrat.

The Hon. Joseph A. Woodward, formerly member of Congress from South Carolina, in a letter to B. H. Hill, thus severely rebukes the "confidence men" of the South.

But I did defend Gov. Walker, and do still, in the same sense; and do now denounce the Kansas policy of the Cabinet of Washington, just as I denounced it at Leavenworth, in the same breath in which I defended Gov. Walker. And my sympathies are with Walker. Such is my nature that I cannot look beyond a guilty chief, and make his guilt a pretext for war upon his subordinate. I despise that class of men, who will laud and extol the king, at the same time that they discard and consign to infamy, the faithful minister who has done nothing but execute the king's will. In this respect, I am an old-fashioned 76 Republican from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot.

You perceive that I assume it as a fact, that Gov. Walker's "plan and policy had the approval of the Administration." I have not made this assumption without feeling myself fully authorized in doing so. But do not misunderstand me to insinuate that "madus operandi" has been altogether suited to the wisdom and taste of our President. Walker has, doubtless, committed some blunders. He has professed openly, what he was expected to perform insidiously. He has uncovered, what should have been kept dark. He has looked the same way he roved, instead of "looking one way and rowing the other." He has employed what you would call "hectoring," instead of blarney. He has not evinced a due appreciation of the counsel given by Peggy of the Mug to "Leeds Paul," that when he had a point to carry, to do it by "insinuation, not bluster." Herein Walker has probably sinned. And such is the depraved moral state of the times, that you need not be surprised to hear the want of duplicity charged upon him, as affording just grounds for Democratic censure.

THE PRICE.

What price did the South pay for the Kansas bill? It bought it by consenting to alien suffrage; by permitting the yesterday emigrant or outcast from other lands, to stand on a political equality with the naturalized and the native citizens of the country, in forming laws and constitutions for the new territories. —Nathan Courier.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Ever since the formation of our constitution there has been among us those who entertain feelings any thing but friendly or impartial towards Great Britain, as a nation, and who cannot refrain from giving vent to their joy whenever she appears to be threatened with danger or serious trouble. So strong and inveterate was this feeling during General Washington's administration, and so warmly did a larger portion of the American people sympathize with the revolutionists of France, even after the horribly bloody character of the revolution had been displayed, that it required all of his firmness, all the influence of his exalted character, and the prestige of his illustrious name, to prevent the United States from making common cause with France, assuming an attitude of hostility to England, and thus being drawn into the great vortex of European war, as the ally of the former, if not as her vassal.

The abuse and vituperation heaped upon Washington's head on account of the course he pursued in keeping the United States clear of the storm then raging in Europe, no one who has not made that portion of our history a subject of deep study can have any conception of; and in passing, let it be remarked, that the most bitter fulminations, the most invective shafts hurled at him on this and other accounts, came from his own State, Virginia.

That it was natural the old feeling of hostility to England, who had so wronged us, should still remain, cannot be denied; but we had gained our object; we had defeated and taken prisoners her armies; we had compelled her to acknowledge our independence, and our equality with her as a nation; why then foster prejudices and ill-feeling; why harbor spite and malice towards her, our national mother? We had treated her as an enemy in war; why not in peace, as a friend?

That this old feeling has been kept rankling in the hearts of a portion of our people, that it has often been appealed to, encouraged and increased by ambitious and selfish politicians, for selfish purposes, there can be no doubt; but we must at the same time say that it has been from time to time greatly increased by the ill-treatment, the taunting, jeering, and sneering remarks of British travelers in our country, and a portion of the British press—the London Times, and Quarterly Review, especially.

But our growth, prosperity, strength, and position among the powers of the earth, are such that we can afford to pass these by as the idle wind, as the effusions of spleen; they should neither disturb our severity, nor, above all, provoke retaliatory expressions of hatred; and especially should we endeavor to cultivate a more kindly, and let us say, manly feeling towards our sometime mother, since a change has been manifested on her part towards us, and she is becoming proud of her offspring, and solicitous to strengthen the bonds which still bind us to each other, not few nor unimportant.

Not being among those who rejoice at the misfortunes, either of England, France, or any other European nation, we have no sympathy with those who now exult over and berate her, as does the New York News, in the following language:

"At this moment England stands weaker than ever before. Her grasping and monopolizing policy has alienated from her every ally but France, and the faith of the French Emperor is like the Spring ice, not to be trusted. There is good reason for believing that the intrigues of Russia have increased and fomented, if they did not cause the mutiny in the East, as they unquestionably did provoke the war with Persia. Sustained by the secret military emissaries of Russia and the stealthy intrigues set on foot, the whole Southern half of Asia is now a vast battle-field, where England may contend interminably, and after a hundred victories perish by exhaustion. Here seems to be the great danger."

This sort of language finds no response in our bosoms. The following, from the National Intelligencer, is more in accordance with our feelings, sentiments, and belief:

"DECADENCE OF ENGLAND."—We observe that several of our contemporaries, in commenting on the difficulties and dangers which at present environ British policy in the East, are arguing the inability of that Power to retain her historical position among the nations of the world, and profess to decry in the indications afforded by her political condition, and her public economy the marks of approaching "decadence." The war with China, the Indian mutiny, and the late diplomatic rupture at Constantinople have certainly followed each other in a succession quick enough to embarrass a country possessed of resources even the most gigantic, but we have failed as yet to discern in the tone either of the British press or in the conduct of the British Government any tokens of alarm for either the perpetuity or the integrity of the British Empire. With the self-reliance inspired not less by the long duration of her national existence than by the consciousness of present vigor, England seems for aught that we can perceive, to be looking forward with quite as much of trust to the future as she has done in the palmiest days of the past.

Certain it is that the British Premier, in a late speech, seems to give little countenance or support to these sinister vaticinations, and so far from sharing in such alarm, seeks rather to repress any undue solicitude, in Parliament or elsewhere, with regard to the extent of existing necessities and the resources with which they are to be met by the Government; and the statement he makes of the dispositions that have been taken and the arrangements that have been made to sustain British interests at the several points where they are now involved would seem to give little evidence of either dependency or decay.

We cannot readily bring ourselves to believe that it furnishes any proof of American patriotism to rejoice in the misfortunes of our neighbors in the great Commonwealth of States, and least of all in the misfortunes of a people with whom we are the most nearly related by community of language, institutions, and interests. Nor can we imagine the grounds of satisfaction which any can find in contemplating "the decline and fall" of a country now so opulent in arts and in arms, and of which the "decadence" would be a sure token and prelude of disaster to ourselves and to all mankind.

In favorable contrast with that of the Editor of the New York News, is the following language of the Bishop of Kerry, at the banquet given to those about to lay the telegraphic cable:

"Re-echoing the sentiments of His Excellency, I will only express the hope that this cable, which is to link the old world and the new with each other, and which, realizing the legend of St. Brendan, has found its starting point on the coast of Kerry, may be the symbol of a fraternal and an eternal peace; that our intercourse and exchange of thought may in the future not be confined to the surface of the angry sea, which is lashed by storms or traversed by icebergs, but that we may speak, mind to mind and heart to heart, through the clear, calm depths of the ocean, where there reign perpetual calm and peace."

Certain it is that the future destinies of the human race are wrapped up, to a large extent, in the future history of that great nation which sprang from us, and is now growing up beyond the waters of the Atlantic.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.

The telegraph, from Augusta, Ga., informs us that handbills are circulated in upper Georgia and Tennessee, for Nicaraguan troops, who are promised twenty-five dollars a month and two hundred acres of land each. Satan promised our Saviour vastly more land than this, and had as much right to it as Walker or any other fillibuster has to land in Nicaragua.

SHUT OUT THE LIGHT.

"There is not a prem in this city that has told the truth in regard to these events, or anything like the truth. The public mind has been laboriously possessed with sentiments and statements which I am prepared, with proof, to show are utterly false. Communications have been made to the newspapers here by respectable citizens to put them right, but the publications of them has been refused. This is not all, I have ascertained that every member of the grand jury, who sat upon this case, is opposed to the American party, to which every person on trial belongs."

This is the language of Mr. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY in his opening address to the jury in the late trials for riot. But to this language the District Attorney objected, and was, OF COURSE, sustained by the Court.

There were facts, damning facts, connected with the transactions in this city on the 1st of June, which it did not suit the purposes of the Government, the District Attorney, acting for the Government, the Grand Jury packed by the Government's super-servicable Marshal, and the Judge of the Criminal Court, to have known to the world. Of course, whenever there was the least danger that the truth, and the whole truth would be brought to light, in the Grand Jury room, the Foreman would instantly "shut pan," "close the hatches," and rule out the witness or testimony; in the court, the District Attorney, eagle-eyed and keen-scented, as he is, would spring to his feet and "object." The Judge, quick to take the hint, and ever ready to stand by the Government, required no further argument from "the attorney of the crown" to convince him of his duty.

Now, the District Attorney might think it his duty to do as he did; but if so scrupulous in its performance, how happens it that, when it was publicly known that ten or twelve men had been killed—shot down—in this city, no steps were taken to investigate the cause of their death; whether they had been killed justifiably or otherwise? Whether any one was guilty of murder, or manslaughter, or had committed only justifiable homicide? How happened it that the Coroner took no cognizance of these cases, and the packed Grand Jury, no inquest or presentment made in regard to them? If those who were killed were killed justifiably, why did not the Grand Jury, by the aid of the District Attorney, present all the facts to the public? Why did they refuse to examine witnesses sent to them, touching the transactions at the polls in the Fourth Ward on the famous "Bloody Monday"? And again; why did every magistrate in town refuse to take the affidavits of individuals in regard to those transactions when called upon to do so? Because the deeds of the Mayor and the Government were evil, and they loved darkness rather than light. But the light is beginning to shine upon these evil deeds, and the truth will yet be known.

Election Frauds—Ballot-box Stuffing—Who are the Guilty?

Read the following from the Louisville Journal: "LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF POLITICAL LIFE.—On last Saturday, Judge Conrad, of one of the Philadelphia courts, sentenced a man, named Rump, to prison, for two years and eight months, for the perpetration of fraud by which James Buchanan was elected to the Presidency last fall. Mr. Buchanan now occupies the White House at Washington, and Rump is domiciled in a cell at Moyamensing!"

"Our readers are of course familiar with the gross and outrageous frauds referred to. Their enormity has never been equalled in the country. Not even those of the famous Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, in 1844, by which Henry Clay lost his election and the country the services of its ablest statesman in the Executive chair, are at all comparable with them. They were sufficiently startling and gave evidence of the deep and utter degradation of Locofocoism—or the yellowness of the means to which party would resort for the accomplishment of its objects; but even beyond the lowest depth there has been found still a lower deep in political infamy. It was reserved for the quasi Democracy of Philadelphia to perpetrate the most enormous fraud upon the purity of the ballot-box that has ever disgraced the elective franchise of the nation."

These frauds were practiced at the State election in October, and gave the State of Pennsylvania to the candidates of the Democratic party.—The influence of that election is well known. It was anticipated throughout the nation with the deepest interest. Upon it hung the national results. Had the Democracy then been defeated in the home of its candidate the battle would have gone quite differently in November. The Buchanan leaders well knew the importance of the October contest, and they left no means untried to accomplish that which was of vital importance to their interests. On the day of the election Philadelphia was a perfect caldron of seething, boiling, noxious corruption. Rowdism was rampant.—The voting places were accessible only by force. Ballot-boxes were stuffed. Democratic judges of election acted with an eye only to partisan success. Bribery and chicanery and all the elements of political villainy were brought to bear upon the lower classes of the population. In that manner the vote of Philadelphia was secured and Philadelphia Republican Democracy.

"What followed it is needless for us to state. The South foolishly imitated Buchanan to be their only hope, and a general reaction took place throughout this section of the country, most terribly disastrous to the cause of Fillmore and Americanism. This is the simple, true story. It needs no embellishment. The startling nakedness of the facts is sufficient to bring home to every true American heart a sense of depression and to thrill his frame with a shudder for the safety of a government whose destinies can thus be so lawlessly controlled. There can be no question of the fact but that the present administration owes its elevation to power to a gigantic scheme of fraud and violence, winked at, encouraged, and authorized, too, by men who assume for themselves honorable positions in society."

"There is some atonement to injured justice and the outraged rights of freemen in the punishment that is being meted out to the villainous authors of these wrongs. But it is no wise adequate. Rump and his confederates might linger in prison during the remainder of their lives, but will that deter men high in authority from the commission of similar crimes through the agency of such miserable wretches? As long as the Democratic party has vitality enough to make battle, its leaders will react to just such agencies for the accomplishment of their purposes. It is the party of radicalism, of turbulence, of revolution, of individual aggrandizement, and shrinks from the commission of no felony that success may crown its efforts."

"The Philadelphia case has a great moral, but it is too patent to the reflecting freeman to need elaboration. We leave it to the good sense of our readers. They will see how foreign scoundrels, under the authority of Democratic champions, ruled the election, and turned the scale last November, defeating true Americanism and its candidates. Mr. Buchanan in the White House and Rump in his Moyamensing cell are widely separate in position, but there is between them the smallest, yet, an almost imperceptible line of distinction to the pure political moralist. Both have wronged the American people."

The Fort Snelling Swindle.

We shall, in our next, show the Government and its officers in regard to this stupendous fraud upon the country,—worse than a "Galphin,"—a STEELE.

If the Government does not abrogate this sale and order the reservation to be rescold public sale, they will deserve to have Steele! Steele! Steele! rung in their ears till the indignation of the people shall become too hot for them to stand. The fault shall be known.

The Right Spirit in the Right Quarter.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, (Democratic) gives an interesting sketch of the remarks of Mr. Gerrit Smith in the Emancipation Convention at that place, in which there gushes forth a spirit of kindness, liberality, and benevolence, towards the South, unusual in that quarter, as it is cheering and welcome. Let the whole North be penetrated and warmed by the generous and manly feelings towards their Southern brethren here manifested, and we shall witness, in no long time, a wonderful change: animosity and mutual opprobrium will give place to fraternal love and confidence, and the two sections will once more live together in peace, harmony, and fraternal regard.

We copy from the Plaindealer portions of the remarks, to which we invite attention.

GERRIT SMITH'S SPEECH.—Hon. Gerrit Smith then rose, and was greeted with loud and long applause. His tall figure and fine features are calculated to give him a very prepossessing and commanding influence. He was of a pleasant appearance, with a calm, quiet, and his general bearing was that of a man who thinks calmly, digests successfully, and never doubts the right of his position. His voice is one of rare excellence for public speaking. It is powerful, yet sonorous and agreeable to the ear, and his language and sentences most classic and faultless. We cannot do justice to his remarks, and can only attempt an outline of a speech, which was received with bursts of applause, throughout its delivery.

He prefaced his argument by saying that it had fallen upon him to reply to the very able speeches of Messrs. Fryer and Watkins, who had proposed the plan of a compensated emancipation, which Mr. Burritt had happily described as a fraternal co-operation with the South in the liberation of American slavery.—Why he had chosen to do this duty, he did not know. They had been old abolitionists together. Together they had fought shoulder to shoulder—to this point—where their paths diverged.

The arguments had disclosed what we friends of this measure have to cope with, and they were to be discussed seriously and in a spirit of love and philanthropy.

SLAVERY NATIONAL—NOT SECTIONAL.—We are here to inaugurate a great cause, and our first step must be to make the confession that the North, from its complicity with American slavery, must bear its proportion of the great pecuniary loss which its emancipation must cost the slaveholder. Slavery is National—not Sectional. We have made it national.—We have brought the whole nation under the responsibility for its introduction and continuation. The sin of American slavery lies as emphatically at the door of the North as at that of the South. Northern commerce has reaped its profits from the system, and Northern politics, Northern churches, and Northern colleges have each done their part to bow down and shoulder the responsibility of the nationalization of slavery. Without the North, Texas would not be admitted. Without the North, the Missouri Compromise would not have been repealed, nor would it have been adopted. More than all, the churches and colleges have done everything in favor of cultivating at the North, a sentiment of forbearance and sympathy towards the institution.

How just it is then to propose that the North should contribute its proportion to the cost of delivering the nation of the evil.

A FRATERNAL SPIRIT COMMENDED.—Finally, I avow that we must approach this grand project with a feeling of love and fraternity towards the South. It is a great movement of love, the great remedy for human wrong within or without the province of statesmen. Statesmanship has always been a failure without love and humanity as its soul and prompter. The abolitionists need to have more heart for the slaveholder even as they have had for the slave. The greater reason why we have not had a stronger hold upon the southern conscience and heart is because we have held ourselves in a bold antagonism to them. We must show them a fraternal and sympathetic spirit.

The Republican party is listed at the South with an intense feeling, because it evidenced no feeling of love for the South, but on the contrary, an intolerant and overbearing sectional spirit.

With this fraternal spirit, acknowledging our responsibility as a North for the sins of the nation we invoke the co-operation of all parties, Abolition, Republican, and Democratic in this great moment which we here inaugurate for the relief of the oppressed, and the honor of the nation. We urge all men, of all parties, at the North, and at the South, to put on this loving and hearty sympathy for the slaveholder, and put the strong arm of honest effort to this great work of wiping out the blot upon the nation's soil, and blight upon the nation's prosperity and glory. Great applause followed, and the Convention adjourned to give the business committee time to mature a report.

A GOOD REASON.

In a conversation with several clerks a few days since in one of the departments, one of them, a good Democrat, assigned as a reason for the defeat of the Democratic party in Baltimore, that "all of their best men had been either driven away—were killed, or sent to the penitentiary." Does not this admission speak volumes of truth, and does it not, too, point plainly to one of the reliable causes of success of the Democratic party, not only in Baltimore, but throughout the Union? This party, in 1829, and since, have accomplished most of their success through the instrumentality of organized bands of ruffians, under pay, who have taken possession of the polls, by beating down quiet and orderly citizens, and freely using the bludgeon, the knife, and the pistol. To that party attaches all the evil consequences with which our elections are surrounded. To that party belongs the honor of originating and employing the Empire Club, first inaugurated in the City of New York! To that party belongs the honor of ballot-box stuffing, and to them belongs the honor of the first appeal to foreigners, as such, to band together in political association. Take these elements from the party and it is "a rope of sand." Look, fellow citizens, to the memorable 1st of June—what gave the party success here? The events are too fresh in your memories to require repetition, only to say—fearing to trust their cause to the result of the honest conviction of the people through the ballot-box, they create a disturbance, to give color to a previously concocted plea to bring out the Marines, who indiscriminately shot down the people. Then to make midnight arrests of such as dared to oppose and condemn this outrage—to refuse evidence before a packed Grand Jury—and to continue to rule out evidence in Court. Is it any wonder, then, that they triumph here? It is their old game. Being too hot in Baltimore, some of them have made a visit here, and made propositions to organize an Empire Club, and establish a suitable place as the head quarters, which is to be a magazine for arms and ammunition—to put down and keep down all opposition. Look to this, fellow citizens, and be prepared.

EXTREMES.

To while the ultras of the South are beginning to advocate the re-opening of the African slave-trade, the ultras of Ohio, at the Republican State Convention, adopt resolutions declaring that Congress ought to abolish slavery in the Territories and district of Columbia; that the article of the constitution allowing representation for three-fifths of the slaves should be abrogated; that slaveholders should not fill the offices of Government; that the coastwise, or inter-State slave trade should be abolished, and declare that slavery is unconstitutional in all the States created out of Territories.

Lt. Thomas M. Crossan, U. S. N., has resigned.

THE NEWS.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The editor of the London Builder thinks the following instance comes as near the perpetual motion as any one can desire: In the rotunda at Woolwich Barracks, there is, he says, a clock, moved by machinery, which has been going for more than forty years. He further states, that he knows a gentleman who has had the watch in his possession for more than thirty years, hermetically sealed, which there is no means of winding, which tells the day of the week, the hours, minutes, seconds, months, and he believes years, and how far you walk in the day. It cost £500, and was made by a Frenchman in Paris. It was left with Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of Ireland, for six weeks; and looked up in his strong box, when the gentleman went into the country, about 25 years ago; and the watch goes well, he believes, to this moment.

JUDGE M'LEAN, SENATOR HOUSTON, GERRIT SMITH.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, writing from Rome, July 1, says: "Several casts of busts of well-known Americans, which were brought out to be executed in marble here, are sitting about the room (Mr. Paul Aker's studio). Among these, that of Judge M'Lean is most prominent. It is a splendid head and finely modelled. It looks like the very embodiment of Jurisprudence. Near it stands the finished marble bust of Gerrit Smith, said, by those who know him, to be a most excellent likeness. It is certainly an admirable specimen of the artist's skill in modelling and in imparting to marble the flexibility of life. A medallion portrait of Senator Houston hangs against the wall."

NO DUEL BETWEEN MAJOR TYLER AND CAPTAIN SCOTT.—The Washington correspondent of "Connecticut" of the Pennsylvania Inquirer says:

"It has been publicly rumored lately that a duel was on foot between Major Tyler (the gallant commander of the Horse Marines during the late election difficulties) and Captain R. K. Scott, late of Philadelphia, and now a leading member of the Washington bar. On careful enquiry, I can learn nothing that leads me to suppose there is any very strong anxiety on the part of the former to meet in single combat the doughty Mexican warrior."

Several young ladies who had been in the habit of bathing in a beautiful river, on Lake Geneva, near Milwaukee, were informed that a certain "booby" was in the habit of "peeping" at them through the hazel bushes. On the next occasion, while some of the younger females made preparation for the bath, the older ones searched for, and found the booby snugly ensconced among the bushes. They seized, and having stripped him, proceeded to haze his hide, in such a way, it is thought, that he will never again indulge in peeping at ladies under such circumstances.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.—It appears from the census of Great Britain for 1855, that in that year there were in the country nearly six millions of women above twenty years of age, of whom one million seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand were unmarried, and seven hundred and ninety-five thousand widows.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman says: "The mortal remains of Charles Cozart were found in an old stable, five miles north of Salisbury, on Wednesday, August 5th, horribly mutilated by worms. He died from excessive drink and disease. Two bottles were found by him."

STRYCHNINE.—The Lebanon (Ohio) Star records the death of four men from drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. It also says that tons of thousands of fish in the stream below the distillery have died. Two tons of dead fish have been taken out, a mill race being literally choked with them.